

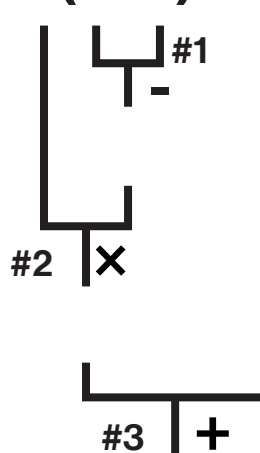
Bracketing Method

When more than two numbers are involved in an equation, the bracketing method allows for easier step-by-step calculations compared to attempting to do all calculations at once.

Example 1:

$$4(8-4) + 3 = x$$

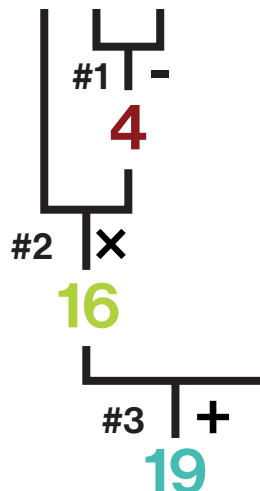
1. Determine the order of operations and set up brackets

$$4(8-4) + 3 = x$$


The diagram illustrates the order of operations for the equation $4(8-4) + 3 = x$. Brackets are drawn around the expression to indicate the sequence of calculations:

- Bracket #1 is around the subtraction $(8-4)$.
- Bracket #2 is around the multiplication $4 \times$ the result of bracket #1.
- Bracket #3 is around the addition $+$ the result of bracket #2 and the constant 3 .

2. Calculate based on the order determined

$$4(8-4) + 3 = 19$$


The diagram illustrates the calculation steps for the equation $4(8-4) + 3 = 19$. Brackets are drawn around the expression to indicate the sequence of calculations:

- Bracket #1 is around the subtraction $(8-4)$, which equals 4.
- Bracket #2 is around the multiplication $4 \times$ the result of bracket #1, which equals 16.
- Bracket #3 is around the addition $+$ the result of bracket #2 and the constant 3 , which equals 19.

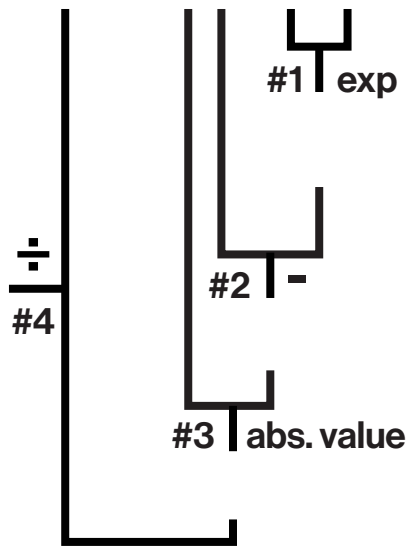
Bracketing Method

Example 2:

$$(95 \div [|5 - \{5\}^2|]) = x$$

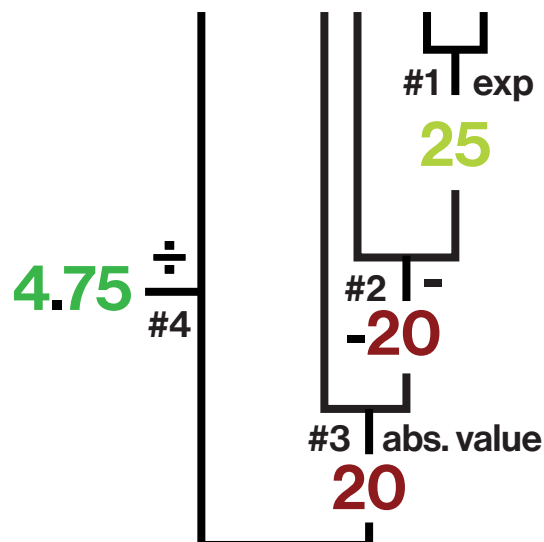
1. Determine the order of operations and set up brackets

$$(95 \div [|5 - \{5\}^2|]) = x$$



2. Calculate based on the order determined

$$(95 \div [|5 - \{5\}^2|]) = 4.75$$



Bracketing Method

Example 3:

$$\frac{10 - 24 + 72}{24 + 38 - 60} = x$$

1. Determine the order of operations and set up brackets

2. Calculate based on the order determined